

STOECKER
WITNESS
IN A RAGE

C. R. Snyder Flies in Fury on Witness Stand at Lawyer for Woman Defendant on Stand.

Testimony in the William F. Stoecker divorce suit in district court, in which Theresa Stoecker is asking her alleged rights as a common-law wife to a divorce and \$100,000 alimony from the capitalist and politician, narrowed down to its final stages Wednesday afternoon, when all witnesses for both defendant and plaintiff had offered their evidence. The case will be given over to the lawyers for arguments Friday morning.

The even, machine-like manner in which the trial was conducted was broken but once during the day. That was when C. R. Snyder, Omaha salesman, testifying for the defense, created a furor in the court room by hurling angry epithets at one of the plaintiff's attorneys. Judge Troup was called upon to exercise his judicial authority to restore order.

Snyder had finished his direct examination by Attorney Smith, for the defense, in which he had told of his meeting Theresa Stoecker and how she had made advances toward him, with the evident idea of marriage. He said he rebuffed her. Attorney McKenzie then began the cross-examination.

War of Words.

"You have, recently been in jail, haven't you?" he hurled at Snyder. "Yes, for 52 days," Snyder shouted in an angry fashion, rising to his feet. "And I was placed there by the 'dirty work' of a 'skunk' lawyer—and that lawyer was you," he cried. He entered upon a tirade against the lawyer, during which Judge Troup intervened, cautioning the witness that he should be careful of his language or suffer the consequence.

Attorney Sutton, assisting the plaintiff in the case, then arose and made the suggestion that Snyder be sent to jail. For several minutes excitement prevailed in the court room, which was filled to overflowing with witnesses and "sight-seers." Attorney McKenzie did not ask that Sutton's suggestion be acted upon. Later in the trial he produced a witness to rebut Snyder's testimony that he had been connected with the case, other than in the present trial.

Merely to give Theresa Stoecker, his alleged common law wife, some "ozone—some fresh air," as "an appreciation of her efficiency," was the sole motive of William F. Stoecker in taking Theresa out automobile riding, according to his testimony in the morning.

Nor does Stoecker consider "resting for five minutes on Theresa's bed," anything more than "an indiscretion action," he testified.

In general Stoecker continued to give more or less a blanket denial of all the testimony offered against him as in his earlier statements during the day.

Knew She Was Ill.

In later testimony Stoecker denied that he knew Theresa was about to become a mother, but that he knew she was ill and that he called a doctor. He denied ever consulting a midwife about Theresa.

Stoecker denied entering Theresa's room the night which she testified was the starting point in her intimate relations with him. He denied that he had anything to do with the advertisement concerning her marriage with others. He denied many other allegations made by Theresa while she was on the witness stand, but admitted.

(Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

The Weather

For Nebraska—Generally fair Thursday and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Temperatures at Omaha Yesterday.

Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	65
6 a. m.	66
7 a. m.	68
8 a. m.	70
9 a. m.	71
10 a. m.	72
11 a. m.	73
12 m.	75
1 p. m.	77
2 p. m.	81
3 p. m.	84
4 p. m.	86
5 p. m.	86
6 p. m.	86
7 p. m.	86
8 p. m.	85

Comparative Local Record.

1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Highest yesterday	87	82	85
Lowest yesterday	64	66	62
Mean temperature	76	72	74
Precipitation	.00	.00	.06
Excess for the day	71	16	23
Total excess since March 1	479	18	68
Normal precipitation	18	18	18
Deficiency for the day	18	18	18
Total rainfall since March 1	6.82	6.82	6.82
Deficiency since March 1	4.11	4.11	4.11
Excess for cor. period, 1917	2.21	2.21	2.21
Deficiency for cor. period, 1916	4.12	4.12	4.12

Reports from Stations at 7 P. M.

Station and State	Temp.	High.	Low.	Wind.
Omaha, Neb.	86	86	74	W, 10
Lincoln, Neb.	84	84	72	W, 10
Des Moines, Ia.	80	80	68	W, 10
Sioux Falls, S. D.	80	80	68	W, 10
Yankton, S. D.	80	80	68	W, 10
Sioux City, Ia.	80	80	68	W, 10
Fort Dodge, Neb.	80	80	68	W, 10
Beatrice, Neb.	80	80	68	W, 10
St. Joseph, Mo.	80	80	68	W, 10
St. Louis, Mo.	80	80	68	W, 10

T indicates trace of precipitation.

L. A. WELSH, Meteorologist.

FRENCH RETIRE ALONG OISE;
MAKE GAINS NORTH OF MARNEYoung Society Woman's
Engagement Announced

Miss May Scotland, Dean of Women at Brownell Hall, to Wed Conrad Young This Fall



MISS MAY SCOTLAND.

The engagement of Miss May Scotland, teacher and dean of women at Brownell Hall, and Conrad Young, real estate dealer, was announced Wednesday by Mrs. Anne de Bonneville Scotland of Denver, Miss Scotland's mother.

The announcement comes as a surprise to all but a few relatives and intimate friends. Miss Scotland and Mr. Young are both very athletic. Miss Scotland is an expert horsewoman, swimmer, shooter and plays golf. Mr. Young is devoted to hunting and fishing and was at one time tennis champion of Omaha. Miss Scotland is an accomplished musician, having been graduated from the Institute of Musical Art of New York City and studied violin abroad.

Miss Scotland holds the honorary title of colonel, as commandant of one of the women's military training camps, held last year. Miss Scotland commanding the camp at Loretta Heights, Colo., and she received her title from General Getty of Fort Logan, Colo.

She was graduated from Mrs. Wolcott's school in Denver and from the Teachers' college at Greeley, Colo. Mr. Young is one of Omaha's most eligible bachelors, belongs to a prominent Omaha family. Dr. G. Alexander Young is a brother and his sister, Miss Gertrude Young, another sister, Miss Dorothy Young, will sail with the Smith unit for France very soon. The wedding is scheduled for September.

German U-Boats Speed Up Output of Nation's Shipyards

Washington, June 12.—Since German submarines began their raids off the Atlantic coast outputs of shipyards building vessels has exceeded the sinkings of American ships by more than 100,000 deadweight tons. The production during this interval has been 21 vessels totalling 130,642 tons.

HOOVER DECREES AMERICANS
REDUCE THEIR BEEF RATIONS

Families Restricted to One and One-Quarter Pounds Weekly for Each Member; Hotels and Restaurants to Serve Roasts and Steaks Only One Day and Stew Twice Weekly.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, June 12.—To meet the needs of the American and allied armies and the civilian populations of France, Great Britain and Italy, the American people were asked by the food administration today to place themselves on a limited beef allowance from now until September 15.

Householders were requested "not under any circumstances" to buy more than one and one-quarter pounds of clear beef weekly, or one and one-half pounds, including the bone, for each person in the household.

Hotels and restaurants were asked not to serve boiled beef more than two meals weekly, beef steak more than one meal weekly and roast beef more than one meal weekly.

"The demand for beef for our army, the armies of the allies and their civilian populations for this summer," said the food administrator's announcement, "are beyond our present supplies. On the other hand, we have enough increased supply of pork this summer to permit economical expansion of its use. It, therefore, will be a direct service to our armies and the allies if our people will in some degree substitute fresh pork, bacon, ham and sausage for beef products."

FOCH PLAYS
DEEP GAME
WITH ENEMY

Washington Observers Believe Allied Commander-in-Chief Ultimately Will Turn Tables on Hun General.

Washington, June 12.—Announcement by the Prussian war minister to the Reichstag that "the so-called Foch reserve army no longer exists," is regarded by officials here as designed to encourage the German population.

If Von Stein intended to convey the impression that the allied reserve power had been exhausted from the German assault, the actual situation at the front stands as a flat contradiction. His words, however, might mean a wholly different thing, although designed to be construed as the announcement of a great victory.

Before the German attack was made the supreme war council at Versailles had worked out a program for limited pooling of a mobile force of some 88,000 men composed of 200,000 French, 200,000 British, 200,000 Americans and 200,000 Italians which was to have been mainly to support offensive operations on fronts selected by the Versailles council.

All Forces Pooled Under Foch.

The organization of this army was never completed, however, the emergency created by the German offensive causing a wholly new pooling agreement under which General Foch became supreme commander. He now directs the employment of all active as well as reserve armies. No army now exists which could be called the Foch reserve army because as supreme commander that officer has under him all of the forces facing the German onslaught.

The Prussian war minister's statement, however, admittedly touches the very heart of the problem facing General Foch. The fact that although under unceasing attack since March 21, the allied and American forces have not struck back in anything approaching a major operation is regarded as conclusive proof that the supreme commander, backed by the supreme war council, is striving by every means in his power to under the German rush and exhaust its offensive without depleting his own forces.

Reserves Vital Factor.

If he is successful, and there is now every confidence both here and abroad that the battle is half won, officers here believe he can turn the tables on the enemy ultimately and use his reserves to crush German ambition finally.

The reserves on both sides are the vital factors in the titanic game that is being played out with the allied supreme commander matching wits against the German general staff.

Officers here pay high tribute to the genius of General Foch, because he has avoided the employment of his maximum power and has blocked the road to the channel ports in such fashion that his antagonists have been compelled to seek diversion at other points. It is his reserves, standing ready along the vital sectors of his line, they say, that forced the enemy to attempt the movement on the Aisne front and the later efforts between Montdidier and Noyon.

Kaiser Sees War Won.

Amsterdam, June 12.—In a letter to the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger from the battlefield on the Aisne, dated May 27, Karl Rosner, Emperor William's favorite correspondent, describes the emperor as appearing in radiant health, bronzed and bright-eyed, receiving a report from General von Boehm regarding the storming of French positions on the Aisne.

Afterwards, says the correspondent, the emperor ascended to the old camp Des Romaines, from which he viewed the panorama of the battlefield while seated at a rough deal table, upon which were maps and a telephone. Here he received news of the passage of a German battalion across the Aisne river, upon which the correspondent quotes him as remarking:

"The victory is won; one of the great victories upon which our strong future will rest."

Three Railroad Operating Regions Created in West

Washington, June 12.—Territory west of the Mississippi river was divided today by Director General McAdoo into three railroad operating regions with R. H. Ashton, director of the northern portion, headquarters at Chicago; Hale Holden, president of the Burlington, director of the central division, headquarters at Chicago, and B. F. Bush, receiver for the Missouri Pacific, director of the southwestern division, headquarters at St. Louis.

J. C. Bealer Chosen Head of Grand Army in Iowa

Des Moines, June 12.—J. C. Bealer of Cedar Rapids was elected commander of the Iowa Grand Army of the Republic here today and Cedar Rapids chosen as the meeting place for 1919. Mrs. Dawn B. Tullis of Des Moines was chosen president of the Women's Relief corps.

AMERICAN TROOPS
THROWN INTO FRAY
NEAR MONTDIDIER

Five German Divisions Shattered in Attacks Against U. S. Force Northwest of Chateau Thierry; Enemy Repulsed Also in Several Attempts to Recapture Village of Cantigny.

(By Associated Press.)

Further gains have been made by the French troops in the fighting in the region between Montdidier and Noyon, where in addition to the capture of territory near Belloy and St. Maur, the center of the line, 400 additional Germans have been made prisoner and some guns and machine guns have been taken. Numerous German counter attacks have been repulsed, but the enemy succeeded at one point in crossing the Matz river.

On the eastern side of the Oise river, the French have carried out a strategic retirement along the line of Belloy, Tracy-Le-Val and Nampcel, unobserved by the enemy.

Farther south, north of the Marne in the region of Chateau-Thierry, the French have recaptured the village of Montcourt and a portion of the village of Brusiarses.

Evacuate Carlepont Wood.

The French forces operating on the east bank of the Oise river south of Noyon have evacuated the Carlepont wood and the Germans are closely pressing them southward, according to the German official communication Wednesday. The communication also asserts that the territory on the opposite side of the river near where the Matz enters the stream has been cleared of all enemy troops.

Nowhere else along the battle front running from Montdidier to the region around Noyon is any claim made to further advances by the Germans. On the contrary, the latest communication shows that the enemy everywhere has been busily engaged in attempts to hold back the French and other allied troops, among them some Americans.

No mention is made in the German communication of the allies having advanced their front east of Mery and the Genlis wood or of the repulse of German attacks along the Aronde river and at the Loxes farm and Anteuil. Neither is there any mention of the fact that the enemy, notwithstanding his numerous attempts, has been unable to debouch south of the Matz river.

The communication asserts that all the counter attacks of the allied forces have been repulsed and that they suffered heavy casualties. It declared the number of prisoners taken by General von Hutier's army has now risen to more than 13,000.

It had been admitted that the position of the defending line on the west bank of the Oise river was a delicate one owing to the capture by the Germans of the outflanking hills to the west, and a successful drive through the Carlepont wood, on the opposite side of the stream, seemingly would have necessitated a strategic retreat if the troops were not to be entirely cut off.

Southwest of Montdidier, where the allied forces on Tuesday in violent counter attacks made notable gains against the enemy, American artillery men have been thrown into the fray and are harassing the Germans with their fire. No other Americans thus far have taken part in the fighting.

To the north of Montdidier, the Germans several times have tried to drive out the Americans from the village of Cantigny, but each time they have been repulsed.

U. S. SOON WILL HAVE MILLION
SOLDIERS ON FIRING LINES

Secretary of War Baker Tells Graduates of West Point Military Academy That German Menace by Sea Nor Gains in France Will Stop Movement of Troops.

West Point, N. Y., June 12.—More than 1,000,000 American men will be in service in France in the near future, declared Secretary of War Baker, in an address today to 137 graduates of the United States Military academy.

Supplementing his recent announcement in Washington that United States troops "exceeding 700,000 in number" have disembarked on French soil, the secretary told the cadets "it is not unfair to speculate that we will shortly pass the million mark."

Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, who made commencement day the occasion of his first official visit to the academy, said that neither the menace of raiding German submarines off the Atlantic coast nor the territorial gains of the enemy on the western front will affect America's policy of sending men to France as fast as ships can carry them.

Today's graduation was that of the class of 1919, whose members were awarded their diplomas a year ahead of time, the first since 1817 to attain that distinction, because of the urgent demand in the army for trained officers.

Secretary Baker, who awarded the diplomas to the graduates, told them they were destined to have a part in leading the armies of the nation to a victorious peace. "After that," he said, "as officers of the regular army, you will prepare, not for war, but be ready for another war if anybody wants to make it."

CARGO IS
TAKEN ON
HUN BOAT

German Submarine Kept on Surface of Ocean Two Days While Transferring 80 Tons of Copper.

(By Associated Press.)

New York, June 12.—The audacity of a German submarine captain, who kept his vessel on the surface for two days while transferring to the U-boat 80 tons of copper from the Norwegian steamship Vindeggen, which was halted 120 miles off Cape Hatteras, was described tonight by officers of the freighter.

The Vindeggen's crew and that of the Henrik Lund, also a Norwegian, were brought to this port aboard the Danish steamship Brosund after their raft had been sunk by the Teuton raider.

The Henrik Lund hove in sight and was signalled by the submarine just as the latter was finishing its looting of the Vindeggen's cargo, said members of the crew. The German commander ordered both the ship's companies into their boats and sent the two vessels to the bottom with bombs.

Captain Balmestad of the Vindeggen and Captain Kallenberg of the Henrik Lund were interviewed here by naval officials. The crews, comprising 68 men, most of whom are Chinese, were turned over to the immigration authorities.

The Vindeggen was bound here from a South American port, her copper consigned to the American Smelting and Refining company.

The destruction of these two ships makes four flying the Norwegian flag which have been victims of German submarines in American waters. The two others were the Vinland, sunk June 5, and the Eidsvold, sunk June 4, both off the Virginia capes.

Escapes From Sea Wolf.

An Atlantic Port, June 12.—How the American steamer Edward Pierce escaped both shell fire and a torpedo from a German submarine off the Virginia capes Monday night in a stern chase that ended only when coast lights were sighted, was related here today by Captain Wade, master of the vessel. The attack came soon after the Norwegian steamer Henrik Lund was sunk 120 miles east of Cape Hatteras and probably was made by the same submarine.

Captain Wade said his first warning of the presence of the sea wolf was in a flash of light and a shell crossing his bow. It was dark and the captain decided that he would depend upon that and speed to save his ship. All steaming was crowded on the vessel and a zigzag course was run.

The submarine continued to fire but the marksmanship of the gunners in the darkness was poor. Finding his guns unavailing, the German, according to Captain Wade, launched a torpedo but it went wide, though the captain and members of the crew saw it pass their vessel at a rapid speed. The chase lasted for two hours, the submarine evidently drawing off when the coast lights came into view.

Captain Wade said his wireless calls were answered by the Cape Sable, Nova Scotia, station, and the American steamer Walter D. Noyes. The latter vessel reported on its arrival here that it had sighted what was believed to have been a submarine but the Noyes was not attacked.

U. S. Chaplain Crawls Across No Man's Land to Save Colonel

Paris, June 12.—Crawling with a stretcher across a shell-swept field, Rev. John Clifford, formerly pastor of the Baptist church at Tucson, Ariz., but now a Young Men's Christian association worker with the American marines, succeeded in bringing back to the rear the wounded colonel of a regiment.

The colonel, with his shoulder shattered by machine gun fire, had been lying in a trench for two hours under a heavy fire when Rev. Mr. Clifford arrived. Mr. Clifford, who is suffering from shell shock, is now resting in a Paris hospital. The colonel rescued will recover.

Michigan Democrats Endorse Henry Ford for U. S. Senate

Lansing, Mich., June 12.—Henry Ford, Detroit automobile manufacturer who has been mentioned as the republican candidate for United States senator to succeed William Alden Smith, whose term expires next year, was endorsed by Michigan democrats in conference here today and urged "to become a candidate, although he is not within our fold."

The endorsement of a republican candidate by a democratic conference is unparalleled in Michigan political history.

Japanese Flout Idea of Alliance With Hun Ruler

London, June 12.—A majority of the Japanese nation does not believe Japan and Germany will become allies after the present war, says a cablegram from an organization of Tokyo newspaper men to the Daily Telegraph.